

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

VOL. XXII

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1893.

NUMBER 11.

REPUBLICAN LEAGUE.

A Stirring Appeal Issued to Republican Voters.

A CONVENTION IS CALLED.

It Will Meet at Louisville—A Southern City Purposely Chosen—The Plan of Representation—The Party of Honest Elections.

New York, March 11.—The following call for the National convention of the Republican League was issued to-day:

HEADQUARTERS,
REPUBLICAN NATIONAL LEAGUE,
New York, March 11.

According to the instructions of the assembly of the League, held in Buffalo, Sept. 9, 1892, and establishing a rule for the national meeting of the League to be held every year in the month of May, a convention of the National Republican League is hereby called to meet at Louisville, Ky., for a session of two days on Wednesday, May 10, next, at 10 o'clock a.m. The ratio of representation will be six delegates at large from each State and Territory and four from each Congressional district and one from each College Republican club in the United States. The national convention of the American Republican League will be held at the same place on Thursday afternoon on May 11. In the movement of the Republican column preliminary to Republican victory in 1894, it is the fortune and duty of the League to move first. Its national convention of 1887 set the way and made certain party victory in 1888.

Its 200,000 of voters accept the party defeat of 1892 as a larger call upon them for renewed devotion and effort in the Congressional elections of 1894, the Presidential election in 1896, and in all State and local elections of the time intervening. It is ready in its vast membership with its own clubs at work every day in almost every neighborhood in the United States, tiring all the nobler efforts of party men to bring up popular effort and popular education to bear the burden of their party work in the four years to come. In this new day of complete Democratic ascendancy in the nation and the restoration of sectional rule in the government, with the committees of the United States Senate being reorganized in the interest of a section composing one-fourth of the States of the Union in which States Republican voters are bold and successfuly disfranchised because they are Republicans, and with the cabinet of the new President is made up mainly in the interest of the great corporations in the land, there is but added reason for increasing ardor and activity upon every true friend of human rights, free labor and self-respecting Americanism.

The struggle did not end in 1892. As Abraham Lincoln, in the hour of a previous Republican defeat, said, "The Republicans may say with fidelity now: 'The fight must go on. The cause of human liberty must not be surrendered at the end of one or even one hundred defeats.' It must go on until the day shall come demanded by Grant:

"When the rights of a Republican shall be fully admitted, and as fully protected at every voting place in the land as the rights of a Democrat."

To this end the national committee of the National Republican League cordially invites all citizens who believe in honest elections and the right of every American voter to cast one vote and have it fairly counted, who believe in the dignity of free labor and a fair maintenance of the difference between American and European wages, who believe in the old American policy of protection to American industry and to American workmen, and in the new American policy of reciprocity, who believe in the full protection of a class of investors' interest, and yet who are opposed to corporation rule in the government of either Nation or State, who believe in sound money and honest gold and silver as money, as pledged in the national Republican platform at Minneapolis, who believe in such improvements and extensions of the banking system of the country as will bring banking facilities nearer to the people of the smaller towns and communities, who believe in practical civil service reform, such as will separate the spoils idea from politics, and yet preserve the people in control of public offices and public affairs and who believe in liberal policies and yet in the assertion of American ideals in American affairs. All such people and all who are in sympathy with the other policies of the Republican party of the future are cordially invited to unite at once in membership with the League clubs of their own neighbor hood and participate in the election of delegates to the national convention at Louisville. The Republican party being non-sectional and instinctively American in a better meaning of the term, chooses to open the new contest with this convention held on Southern ground, especially inviting their attendance from all the Southern States and hoping to make history. This Republican meeting in a State which is sacred with traditions of George C. Army, Abraham Lincoln and James G. Blaine.

By order of the League,
T. S. CLARKSON, President.
A. H. HUNTER, Secretary.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Topics of Current Interest from the National Capital.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—It is expected that the President will send a batch of nominations to the Senate either to-morrow when it meets, or on Thursday after its organization is complete and the committees have been appointed.

No nominations have been sent to the Senate up to this time and they would have to be on the table until the committee were organized. After the Senate is organized it is expected that nominations will come in rapidly, as the President has expressed his

intention not to hold the extra session of the Senate longer than possible. On all hands it is conceded that the Senate's session will not last longer than the first week of April. Among the business to be disposed of will be the nominations and questions of the seating of three Senators from Washington, Montana and Wyoming, who were appointed by the Governors owing to the failure of the legislatures to elect. Quite a lengthy discussion will ensue upon this question, the decision of which will probably stand as the precedent.

There is not wanting evidence to prove that the general rule against ex-officio to serve in a number of cases where the President nominates to disserve, especially, merit. It is said that ex-Governor Porter of Tennessee, who was Assistant Secretary of State under Mr. Cleveland's former administration, is likely to be sent as Minister to Brazil. There are a number of other cases where appointments of ex-officio officers are likely to be made. This development has served to remove the first feeling of overconfidence a large number of the "wxs," as they are called, and is tending to encourage the few who are to stay a while longer.

A RESTRICTIVE SECRETARY.

During the last six months of the Repub-

lican administration the Democrats were trying from the stump to the Secretary of the Treasury to open the books and doors of the Department so that the people might see for themselves the true condition of things. To-day, exactly one week after Secretary Carlisle took hold of the Department, the books and doors are closed more tightly than at any time during his predecessor's regime. He has not yet ordered any of his subordinates to "set up and let him do the talking," to quote the language of one of the highest officials in the department, but to-day cannot pass a platter over his own mouth whenever anyone asks him concerning the government finances. When asked for an explanation he took off the platter long enough to say: "I can't give you no information about the receipts of govt., or about how affairs are going, because I find that the information is sent broadcast and creates a feeling of alarm." And then he recited the past and said no more.

The explanation is decidedly queer, to use no harsher word, because we're to be told of how affairs are going we would say that more good is being offered and will be accepted so long as the greenbacks hold out, and such news is certain to cause confidence rather than alarm.

THE GOLD SUPPLY INCREASING.

The free gold in the treasury has been built up until it aggregates more than \$600,000. Several offers were to-day received from western points aggregating \$300,000.

Secretary Carlisle is accepting these offers as fast as he can supply small treasury notes for them. On the most advantageous offers are now accepted. The names of the banks that make the offers, and the cities in which they are located, are not given to the press for publication. This change in the practice is said to have been suggested by President Cleveland, as some banks had an idea that to have the fact stated that they were paring with gold might have the effect of driving the confidence in them weakened. The Treasury Department is so accumulating gold in the ordinary course of business because of the high rate paid in New York for money, though no offers of gold in considerable amount have been received by the treasury from eastern bankers.

A CROWDED NAVY YARD.

The Chicago news of New York for Hampton Roads, where she will remain until the naval review. She was docked and cleaned at New York and ordered to Hampton Roads where there was no room for her at the New York yard. The arrival of foreign vessels to participate in the naval review is not unexpected, and other cruises now at the New York navy yard will go to Chicago as soon as they are in condition, so as to make room for foreign vessels.

THE HAWAIIAN COMMISSION.

Considerable mystery surrounds the question of appointing a commission to the Hawaiian islands in order to investigate and report upon the condition of affairs there as relate to the subject of annexation to the United States. Persons who should be in a position to know what is being done state with great positiveness that Generals Boutwell, Schenck and Admiral Brown have been elected members of the commission, and at the cabinet meeting to-day the scope of the instructions to be given them will be determined. On the other hand, one of the great men named said this morning that he had received no intimation that he was to be sent on this errand, and personally he did not believe he would be appointed. But the impression largely prevails that a commission will be appointed, and that it has already been selected and named.

CIVIL EXAMINATIONS CANCELLED.

The Civil Service Commission had to take necessary action to cancel all examinations scheduled to be held between March 21, 1893, and June 30, 1893, in the States of Missouri, Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, New York, Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska, New Jersey, Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho and Wyoming. Examinations are scheduled for Pittsburgh, Pa., Garden City, Kan., Grand Junction, Colo., and San Luis City, Cal. In explanation of this action, Commissioner Roosevelt said to-day that the cancellation of these dates was made necessary by the failure of Congress at its last session to appropriate sufficient money to pay the traveling expenses of the examiners. When the selection were prepared, the Commission had barely enough funds available to do its work. Subsequently, by order of the President, all telegraph postoffices were included in the classified service. This additional work necessitated a considerable expenditure, and when a deficiency became apparent the committee asked Congress for \$4,000 to cover the same until next year's appropriation became available, explaining that the work of the Commission could not be continued without it.

No examinations will be held therefore, except in states where there is an immediate and pressing need of eligibles. These include the Pacific coast states, the Rocky mountain region, Idaho, Utah and Vermont. In most of the other states there are now ample registers of eligibles. In Missouri, Indiana, Ohio and Illinois there are about 1,000 names available, and in Pen-

sylvania, New York, Iowa and Wisconsin there are about the same proportion. Each applicant having his request for examination to go on file will be given notice of the cancellation of the dates and will be given the committee's reason for same.

Congressman Blount Appointed.

New York, March 12.—A special to the World says: President Cleveland appointed ex-Congressman Blount of Georgia chairman of a commission to visit Hawaii to report on the condition of affairs at present existing there and the part borne in the recent revolution of the representatives of the United States. This is to be done, and Admiral Brown and other General Officers of the Navy will be sent to Hawaii via San Francisco via Chicago. There are a number of other cases where appointments of ex-officio officers are likely to be made. This development has served to remove the first feeling of overconfidence among the "wxs," as they are called, and is tending to encourage the few who are to stay a while longer.

The Senate Committee.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The Democratic caucus finished its labors to-day so far as the organization of the committees of the Senate are concerned. The committee provided

for the grouping of candidates on one ballot, with names of the parties represented by each candidate, his name. It also provides for spaces in which to write names of candidates not printed on the ballot. The bill passed by a vote of 42 to 17. The emergency clause failed to pass.

Mr. Nixon's bill, which provides that after the year 1900 no person may vote unless he knows how to read and write, came up next for final passage. This does not prevent voters who can not read and write, and who can vote now, from voting. The bill passed.

Senate Bill No. 66 by Senator Pease, which makes a few changes in the terms of the circuit court in the Seventh Judicial District, also passed a third reading and now only wants the governor's signature to become a law.

The next bill, which came up for a third reading was by Senator McKinley. It simply increases the salary of the clerk of the court of appeals from \$2,500 per annum to \$3,000. It passed.

Senator Pease's bill, which remedies the mistake which leaves Phillips County without representation, also passed its third reading.

Senator Bissinger's joint amendment to a gross concerning the setting aside of certain public lands, was read the third time and passed.

Indian Affairs—Jones, chairman; Morgan, Smith, Roach, Allen, Nease, Republicans.

Interstate Commerce—Butler, chairman; Bruce, White, La., Caucuses, Democrats.

Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands—White, Ca., chairman; Jones, Ariz., Ky., Ronde, Republicans.

Pensions—Parker, chairman; Bruce, Vt., Caucuses, Republicans.

Territories—Faulkner, chairman; Ells, Bissinger, Burd, Ca., White, Ca., Republicans.

Indian Depredations—Lindsay, chairman; Faulkner, Ky., White, La., Caucuses, Republicans.

National Banks—Micheal, Wis., chairman; Vance, Condit, Republicans.

On Forest Reservations—Allen, Neb., chairman; Ky., Morgan, Republicans.

Postmaster General—Woolsey, chairman; Doolittle, Smith, Republicans.

Revenue—Voorhees, chairman; McLean, Harrison, Barnes, Vane, Jones, Ark., Republicans.

Senate Bill No. 230, by Mr. Nixon, which makes a few changes in the terms of the circuit court in the Seventh Judicial District, also passed a third reading and now only wants the governor's signature to become a law.

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Senate Bill No. 66 by Senator Pease, which remedies the mistake which leaves Phillips County without representation, also passed its third reading.

The next bill, which came up for a third reading was by Mr. Bissinger. The bill, which amends the statutes so as to allow a general assembly to be opened by a member or a chief clerk. Under the old law the chief clerk of a preceding house opened the session. It passed with but very little opposition.

At the afternoon session, Mr. Neuman's bill, which amends the election laws, was taken up and passed in the third reading.

The next bill, which came up for a third reading was by Mr. Nixon, providing for the support of wives and making failure to do so a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment in the county jail, was passed on its third reading and passed. The house took a recess until 3 o'clock.

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House Bill No. 230, by Mr. Nixon, which makes a few changes in the terms of the circuit court in the Seventh Judicial District, also passed a third reading.

House Bill No. 358 by Mr. Nixon, to establish a District No. 28, passed on third reading.

House Bill No. 52, by Mr. Bissinger, providing for the adoption of orphan and unfortunate children by charitable institutions and for binding out such children when they attain of age, was passed.

Mr. Carnahan's bill to appropriate \$5,000 to subdivide a portion of Colorado's resources for distribution at the World's Fair was carried up, when the House went into committee of the whole, with Mr. Woolsey in the chair. The bill, after much debate, was passed with but very little opposition.

House Bill No. 124 (Dwyer), to establish a county of Navy for the benefit of Civil War veterans, was taken up and passed in the third reading.

House Bill No. 358 (Bissinger), to establish a District No. 28 (McKinley), providing for the assessment and collection of revenues from individual estates in and, was finally passed.

The third reading calendar was taken up and a call of the Senate ordered.

Senate Bill No. 269 (McKinley), providing for the assessment and collection of revenues from individual estates in and, was finally passed.

Senate Bill No. 280 (Cannon), providing for a pro rata distribution of the proceeds of property when attached in several actions, was recommended for passage, but was after voted down.

Senate Bill No. 281 (Dwyer), to appropriate \$78,000 to the estate of George Manley for advances, judgment for \$8,000 was also so recommended in favor of the company.

The company was organized about seven years ago with \$10,000 capital, by R. K. Manley and E. G. Armsby, sons of A. J. Armsby, who was to be the president of the company. The company had no assets, and the debts were to be paid out before the assets could be realized.

Mr. Dwyer moved to substitute Wason for Armsby as the president of the company. The motion was carried, and after several attempts had been made to kill it, it was finally recommended for passage.

A message was now received from the Governor announcing that he had signed the Cannon bill. Much applause greeted the announcement.

Adjourned.

SENATE.

Senate Bill No. 124 (Neuman), in denouncing an evening paper which made a facetious mention of the Senate's thought of the house.

Senate Bill No. 125 (McKinley), amending the election law, which failed to pass yesterday owing to the absence of certain members, was taken up on a motion to reconsider.

Senate Bill No. 126 (Bissinger), to appropriate \$4,000 to cover the same until next year's appropriation became available, explaining that the work of the Commission could not be continued without it.

The question of the constitutional requirements of emergency clauses was sent to the supreme court for opinion.

A number of important measures passed the third reading and a recess was taken until 3 o'clock.

At the afternoon session a resolution by Senator Bissinger was adopted, appropriating a sum to be used by the Board of Control to meet the expenses of the construction of the Capitol dome, in

STATE LAWS.

A Good Day's Work in the New General Assembly.

THE ELECTION LAWS AMENDED.

An Educational Qualification of the Suffrage Adopted by the House—The Senate Also Takes a Hand at Important Work.

LEN STEPHENS & CO'S

Celebrated Copper Riveted

PAIRS AND SPARES BOTH CHEAP

The only kind made by white labor



None genuine without our Trade Mark.

EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

AND—

1000 Pairs of Len Stephens' Pairs at 25¢ Each.

AN AWFUL FIRE.

Five Millions of Dollars Destroyed
in Boston.

TRETY OR VORE LIVES LOST.

An Entire Block Near the Boston and Albany Station Swept by the Flames.
Three "Fire Proof" Modern Buildings Burned.

BOSTON, March 10.—One of the most destructive fires in the history of Boston, next in magnitude to the famous one of Thanksgiving day, 1848, and in the same district, broke out shortly after 1 o'clock this afternoon, and before it was placed under control three hours later, had burned over more than a square, and had reduced several of the magnificent new buildings recently erected in the city, which had burned over three and a half years ago, to a cinder. "Why, not more than is usual," said Mr. Cleveland, who was present at the scene of the fire, "and it is always pleasant."

"Was it quite early, Senator?"
The reading of the paper had been resumed. Once more it was asked, "Why, not more than is usual," to which Mr. Cleveland replied, "It is always pleasant."

"I had business in one of the departments and thought that time might be saved by taking in the White House on the way. I went early in order to escape the newspaper men. I found them there waiting for any one who might happen along."

"It is generally stated that you went not of your own volition, but upon request—request by the Executive."

"Generally stated, by whom?"

"We, —, by the correspondents and politicians."

"Very sorry, but I have nothing to say on that subject, nothing whatever."

NATIONAL NEWS.

Civil Service Bill Proved Disap-
pointing to Democrats.

THE TREATY TO BE CHANGED.

Mr. Cleveland Will Return It to the Senate After Modification—A Know-
Nothing and a Do-Nothing
Congress.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Mr. Cleveland's ex-peers are leaving town and the crowds in the hotel lobbies are becoming noticeable again. The new rules in regard to patronage and towns by the President are the cause of the Democratic lag. Still, there are remaining enough services after all to fill all the offices. Another discouraging fact which begins to be realized just now is the great excursion which has been made in the civil service during the past four years. Indeed, it began under Mr. Cleveland's first administration, and Mr. Harrison, just before going out of office, extended the civil service to cases of government employees who had not been selected before. Under the present rules most of the railway mail and post-office employees throughout the country, including the other carriers in all the free delivery cities, are protected from the ravages of the office-seeker and the moneymakers of politics. Even pension examiners are now appointed under the civil service rules. Democratic members of Congress who have received federal patronage eight years ago now find themselves with companies, very noisy, but not postmasters. One of the last members, who was awaiting his change, said to-day that when the last Democratic administration began he had not yet received his appointment, but that the new administration began to act at his disposal, while his district just for general appointments, exclusive of the postmasterships. Now he has on three of them, twenty-seven having been placed under the civil service rules.

THE HAWAIIAN TREATY.

The course of the President in which the Hawaiian treaty is still a subject of discussion among Senators, though they are stopped from publicizing on the subject by the ancient Senatorial tradition that matters executive must be regarded as secret until such time as the Senate itself removes the injunction of secrecy which it has laid to it in the present instance. A Republican Senator who has taken a prominent part in most of the discussions in the Senate in recent years has touched foreign relations to-day that he had received an intimation that the President was desirous of modifying the treaty and that it would ultimately be referred to the Senate.

One of the contemplated modifications was probably suggested by the protest of Queen Liliuokalani made by Mr. Zhu. Negro, member representative, who stated that a majority of the Hawaiians were bitterly opposed to annexation. The Senator thought it possible that the President might so frame the treaty that annexation would depend upon the will of the Hawaiians as expressed by a plebiscite. Since the majority favor annexation then a protectorate might be established. The Senator felt sure that a majority of the intelligent population of the islands favored annexation outright, and among the lower classes much opposition would doubtless be found. Should these classes combine then a protectorate would follow, and this in turn would surely result in annexation, because the United States could not undertake permanently to assume responsibility for the acts of its subjects without the power to control those acts; otherwise serious complications with other powers would ensue.

The Senator further admitted that the treaty was ambiguous respecting the sugar-bounty. While the general understanding was that it provided that this country should not be paid to the Hawaiian sugar planters, there was a different interpretation of the section. He thought it hardly possible that the President would abandon everything that had been gained in the negotiation for the treaty, for he had announced that he had withdrawn it for "consideration" and he would certainly return it in a modified shape to the Senate although he might defer that action until a competent committee had visited the islands and made a report.

ANOTHER MILLION DOLLAR CONCERN.
Supplementing Senator J. J. Don-
aldson's analysis of the appropriations
of the last Congress published March 9, Mr.
Henderson of New York, for eight years a mem-
ber of the House Committee on Appropriations,
comes to the front with an analysis
of the Fifty-second Congress taken from a
strongly Republican view. He gives the total
appropriations, including permanent ap-
propriations, as \$1,226,822,6,972, exceeding
the Fifty-first Congress by \$18,459,38, an
increase of \$13,707,22 for each congressional
district in the United States. The House is
a billion dollar House, for its bills for the
Fifty-second Congress aggregated \$2,000,178,
24,79 before the reached the Senate.

He shows that in addition to appropriations
actually made by the Fifty-second Congress
is authorized contracts, mortgaging
future revenue in the sum of \$58,820,62. He says that if the Fifty-second Congress
seeks to excuse itself by changing its extrava-
gance to the legislation of the Fifty-first
Congress, the coming Congress can make
similar claims against its Democratic pre-
decessors in the Fifty-second Congress, aggregat-
ing over \$100,000. To guard against
such a mischief, Mr. Henderson warns this adminis-
tration to give closer attention to "moon-
shiners" and the "whisky ring" in collecting
internal revenue, than it did from 1865 to
1880 when it collected \$5,005,632,73 less
than President Arthur, and \$3,538,62,73 less
than President Harrison.

He shows that the retiring administration
paid \$206,8,632,20 on the public debt, say-
ing in interest \$55,352,38,51 annually.
He touches on pensions, showing from the
Pension Bureau that the rates will reach their
highest point on Dec. 31, 1865, when 1,177,
938 on the rolls, including invalids, widows,
orphans and dependent persons; the annual
value of these rates at that date being \$5,55,865,
000; that in 1865 there will be dropped from
the rolls 44,932 pensioners with an increasing
ratio thereafter. Referring to the com-
plaints against widows' pensions, he shows
that 15,112 widows' claims yet undisposed of
are allowed there would be 706,763 dead so-
liers unrepresented on the rolls, including invalids,
orphans or dependent parents. He also
joins out the danger to the treasury from
war claims, and says that Congress now has

the care to allow that about \$300,000,000 may
be drawn from it to satisfy their demands.

Mr. Henderson refers to the defeat of the
Banbury bill, in the House, the failure of the
ture book bill, the dagger of the Anti-
Opinion bill, his inability to grapple with the
money question, and criticizes the Fifty-
second Congress with regard to history's
"now nothing" and the "do nothing" Congress.

THE TREASURY SITUATION.

Treasurer Nebecker received to-day a telegram from the State-treasurer at Chicago stating that he could place with Chicago banks \$30,000,000 worth of bank notes and gold in exchange. The notes will be sent this in addition to the millions for the First National bank. The State-treasurer did not give the names of the banks with whom he exchanged their gold for the state notes, but they are supposed to be the larger institutions. In addition to this offer, Treasurer Nebecker received to-day offers from various parts of the country amounting to about \$5,000,000 or including the gold held for foreign by Chicago this week, \$3,000,000. Mr. Nebecker says that if the Central Government, states, fives and twenty, is to continue the crisis is past.

Treasurer Nebecker informed Secretary Carter to-day that the free gold in the Treasury amounted to \$1,757,472. This amount, it is expected, is exclusive of the \$1,000,000 of gold from the Denver mint and the \$500,000 obtained from the First National of Cincin-

ago on Monday. The two sums were not yet included, because the Treasurer had not yet been informed of their having been received.

Such an amount, it is expected, will be received from the Denver mint and the \$500,000 obtained from the First National of Cincin-

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THE GAZETTE.

P. 5-8-ED BY

THE GAZETTE PRINTING CO.

DAILY—IN ADVANCE.

For annum..... \$8.00 Six months..... \$3.00

Three months..... 1.50 One month..... .50

WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE.

For annum..... \$1.25 Six months..... .50

Three months..... .25

ADVERTISING

Rates made known on application to the office.

JOB WORK.

Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing

equal to those of any establishment

west of the Missouri river.

All persons having advertisements in the paper and desiring them discontinued will please mail it known at the business office where they will be received and paid for.

We cannot hold ourselves responsible for the accuracy of the information contained in the paper unless notice is given to the editor.

No claims are allowed against employees of THE GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts.

All advertising for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be paid in not later than Tuesday noon.

W. A. PLATT, H. A. RISLEY,

Editor, Manager.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE AGAIN.

The Colorado House of Representatives have passed the Woman's Suffrage bill, by a vote of 37 to 26. The Governor is supposed to favor the bill. There is some prospect, therefore, that it will be enacted, unless there is a strong protest against it. Ever since the Legislature met, there has been a strong lobby in Denver pushing this measure, and perhaps some of our legislators have really been convinced thereby that the women of Colorado want to vote.

We do not believe that a majority of the women of the State desire the franchise; but those who do are working for it actively, while those who do not are making no protest against having this new and responsible duty thrust upon them. It would be a good idea, we believe, for the women who do not want to vote to say so at this time. Petitions could be drawn up and signed and sent to the Legislature within a week, if some one in each important place would take hold of the matter and push it.

Meanwhile, the newspapers ought to take the matter up, and urge the Legislature not to do its best to thrust upon the women of the State this heavy burden. For the most part, the women—especially those who are married—have enough to do already without the additional duties which the franchise would entail upon them. It must be remembered, too, that the logical and inevitable corollary of woman's suffrage is a licensing of women and their incorporation, in case of need, in the militia and the police force. All this is aside from the question whether women are qualified by their knowledge of public affairs and the constitution of their nature to vote with good judgment and discretion. That subject it is unnecessary to discuss at this time. It should be enough to defeat the measure that the majority of women do not want the ballot. We have enough voters now who do not vote; why add to the number?

AFRAID OF HIS PARTY.

If Mr. Cleveland were to conduct the entire machinery of Government alone for the next four years, or with the aid of his chosen ministers of State, we should know pretty definitely what to expect, and so would he. As it is, however, we must reckon with Congress. Now that body is about two-thirds Democratic, and one might suppose therefore that Mr. Cleveland could count upon its support for his policy, and find in it an efficient helper in his administration. President Harrison relied upon the Fifty-first Congress in this way, and was not disappointed. The majority of that Congress co-operated nearly with him, and the result was a large body of a firm and progressive legislation in line with his principles and in accord with his policy.

Right here, however, comes in the essential difference between the two parties. The Republican party was united in support of the platform upon which the President and the Fifty-first Congress were elected. Its leaders were trained to lead, and to take responsibility, and its legislators were used to employing in laws the ideas maintained by the party. The Democratic party is hopelessly divided. So large a part of it is bitterly hostile to the declarations made in its own platform adopted last summer at Chicago that the President positively does not care to call the Congress together in extra session, although the need is pressing, for fear it might instead of enacting such measures as he desires and as were positively demanded by the Chicago platform, turn around and enact laws exactly opposed in spirit and effect to the policy he favors and to the principles set forth in the "Declaration of Principles" made last June.

The President has apparently a well-defined policy, based exactly upon the party platform; but the party which elected him to a remonstrant majority to carry their platform as it stands now will not support him in carrying it out.

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The report of the Committee of Con-

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the character and tendencies of the

Democratic party and of its inherent

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MCKINLEY AND HIS FRIENDS.

It is pleasant to know that every col-

league of Governor McKinley's does well

paid by his friends, and that his own

savings, as well as those of his wife, will

remain untouched. It is also pleasant

to know that these contributions were

entirely uncollected, and that this money

was contributed by admirers of Governor

McKinley without his knowledge or con-

sent. The money was sent, mostly in sums to the trustee of the estate, and the Congress cannot properly interfere to prevent the company from making the direct to Governor McKinley was promptly returned.

Such action is not only a test interesting, but the most important part of it is the conclusion, wherein the Committee expresses the opinion that it is necessary to the interest of the United States that this country should control some trans-isthmian waterway.

Opinions differ as to the best course for our government in relation to the isthmus. The Nicaragua Canal is advocated by some of our latest statesmen as the best inter-oceanic route. That much work has been done upon it seems hard to ascertain; and it has not been conclusively proved that the canal can be finished within the estimates.

It is time that this whole subject should be thoroughly investigated. The Colombian concession to the French Panama company has run out, and has been extended for six months only. At the end of that time, the indications are that the Colombian government will take the matter into its own hands; in which case we could easily secure the franchise and whatever property is left. A bold rail way might perhaps be built over the isthmus, pending the completion of the canal; and if the canal ever can be completed, it would be better than the Nicaragua, because it would be wider and more easily managed, and yet we see, in both cases something is lacking. In the kindred art of music a counterpart is found with more difficulty. The advertising poet rises somewhat above the amateur; he is somewhat below the professional.

The second division of the second class

comprises those who want to write poetry and can't. In no other case is so

wonderfully shown the truth of the proverb that where there's a will, there's a way. This division will write poetry and their way is wonderful. Illustrations are worthy of especial note that should come forward at this time at the advertisement of "specimens," but the following is from an exchange:

DABY NOTES.
Woman's love would be; O! so sweet to me,
And her care!

As the new drops of morning on the wild rose,
So I am fair.

O waking hours of darkest night,
Until truly to sever;

Ungrateful, and impure,
The anguish is forever.

Look for truth in bloom of youth,
As wakes eternal fire;

But then as worns sting—the truth,
Is but a cruel lass.

No good;

To show good, when they see it;

Show great, when they get it;

However it be, and if to me,
It shall be as they say it.

It is an easy matter to make fun of such "poetry," and yet there is something pathetic about it. The distinguishing power of the great artist, whether he be poet, musician, actor or painter, is the ability to arouse in others the sentiments which he himself experiences. No man can be a great artist who has not both the power of sentiment and the power of expression. A man in a grove may be keenly alive to the beauties of nature around him, he may see the flowers and the birds, may between the dark branches and dancing green leaves, as he may hear the song of the birds, the rippling of the brook and the rustling of the forest, he may feel the caressing of the summer wind, and all that is good in him may be strengthened and his soul lifted to a higher plane; and afterwards several things may happen. If he is an artist in rhyme, or in color or in melody he can cause to vibrate in others the chords which have been struck with so keen pleasure in himself; if he is not his own enjoyment may be marred if he tries in vain, though unsuccessfully, to communicate it. Poor poetry then to a certain extent is evidence of a noble soul, since its defects are more likely to arise from a lack of power of expression than from a lack of appreciation. And yet the attitude of the world towards the self-made poet is not a happy one. The stammering orator will be ridiculed, and the "nude Milton" will remain "inglorious."

Another point worth noting is that of these new Senators only two have served (at least at any recent period) in the House. The rest are entirely new national legislation. Some of them are strong men, however, who after they have been in the Senate a year or two, will probably make their mark.

GLADSTONE'S SUCCESS.

So far the Grand C. C. Man has surprised his enemies and delighted his friends by his course in the present Parliament. The fear that his weight of

such a one-idea message to Congress, Mr. Cleveland was much more guarded in his language. He said then that protection must be extensively continued as the source of the government's income; and in a recent statement of our tariff the interests of American labor engaged in manufacture should be carefully considered, as well as the preservation of our manufacturers.

It seems to us that if this means anything at all, it means a tariff for revenue only, in the first and most extreme sense of the phrase.

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THE NEW SENATORS.

Among the newly appointed Senators—not elected—is Lee Mante of Wyoming, who has been named by Governor Richards to succeed Senator Sanders. Mr. Mante is a newspaper man, having for ten years published and edited the Butte Inter-Mountain. When appointed Senator he was serving as Mayor of the City of Butte. He is a strong Republican. Mr. Beckwith's title is good, so is Mr. Mante's. The cases are precisely alike. It is seldom that so many new men enter the Senate at one time as have become, or will become, members of that body in 1883. There are Wylie, of California; Lodge, of Massachusetts; Martin, of Kansas; Lindsay, of Kentucky; Carley, of Louisiana (who is really new, although he was appointed last year); Yante, of Montana; Allen, of Nebraska; Smith, of New Jersey; Murphy, of New York; Roach, of North Dakota; Mitchell, of Wisconsin, and Beckwith of Wyoming.

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We hope, therefore, that Senator Teller's resolution will be the beginning of a series of events that will give us free

monetary coinage which will be supported by all the leading nations of the world, and which will settle satisfactorily a problem that is now vexing the wisest of our statesmen.

THE HAWAIIAN COMMISSION.

In the consideration of such a question as that of Hawaiian annexation, particular policies should not enter. Here is a matter which concerns the United States as a nation, and in which all the citizens of the nation are interested.

Furthermore it is not on a question of a material advantage, the addition of a few acres to our national domain and of new millions to our population, or even of the establishment of a powerful ocean fortress to guard the Pacific shore; it is a new step in our foreign policy, a departure from our traditions, a step involving our relations with the most important nations of the world and not alone in Hawaii, and a step which cannot fail to have an important influence on the future destiny of the United States. More surely a necessary exists for broad-minded patriotism, acting without base and without fear, and with a full knowledge of the facts.

It is fortunate therefore both for the United States and for Hawaii, that the President has been able to appreciate the situation as it is and to take the right action. The appointment of a good commission to visit Hawaii is just, of which the members are to be chosen by the Senate. The Commission will be a committee of three, and the members will be appointed by the Senate.

Under such circumstances Mr. Gladstone's success in his most arduous and perhaps his least great task cannot so far be questioned. No one supposes that the House of Lords will consent to the bill, though they might well hesitate to set themselves against a majority of the Commons. But if Mr. Gladstone succeeds in holding his majority in the House of Commons until the bill is passed, the effect upon the English people will be very great, and Mr. Gladstone may be called successful in his present effort.

The evils of mixing national politics in municipal government were illustrated in Denver. Qualification for the election of Congressmen—when the public attention was occupied with other matters. It has not, therefore, received

any consideration of protection whatever.

Both the President and his party are committed irrevocably to the free trade policy. To draw back now would be a cowardly evasion of responsibility; to

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HAWAIIAN VISITORS.

President Cleveland Decides to Send a Commission.

APPOINTMENTS ANNOUNCED.

General Schofield, Admiral Brown and Don Dickinson will Sail in Two Weeks.—The Senate's Consent Not Necessary.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—President Cleveland has fully decided to send a commission to Hawaii to investigate the recent revolution and to report before the meeting of the next congress. The commission will be composed of General Schofield of the army; Admiral Brown of the navy and probably Don M. Dickinson of Michigan. Probable the resident will announce to the Senate Wednesday his intention to send this commission to Hawaii, but as he now views the matter no action on the part of the Senate will be necessary.

The committee will be a presiding board of inquiry, the expenses of the army and navy members thereof being borne as those of officers detailed to special duty, and the expenses of the civilian members being borne out of the secret fund of the State department.

President Cleveland has decided a commission such as that named would not only be able to arrive at the true intentions of the revolution, but its report would command the confidence of the people and of Congress. It is expected the commission will sail from San Francisco in about two weeks, and, of course, there is unusual pressure for appointment as assistants to the board. The commission will take with it an executive officer, probably a paymaster of the army or navy and one or two secretaries and stenographers.

An Extension to Hawaii.

NEW YORK, March 14.—Assistant-Sergeant-at-Arms—For a Cosay of the National House of Representatives in the city for a few days. He says that while here intends to complete the traffic arrangements for a party which proposes visiting Hawaii in May. In this party, Mr. McGehee says, will be seven Senators and seventeen Congressmen, who simply have the trip in view as one for sight seeing and pleasure. The idea of visiting the island came up several months ago before there was any political trouble, and the plans were so well formulated that it was thought best not to abandon them. The party would have no official connection whatever. It proposes to make the rendezvous on May 1, and to start from there for San Francisco on May 3. Mr. McGehee says the senators had not finally given their word, but they could go, but he was quite sure seven would join the party. Other who are thought would make the journey are Vice-Speaker Reed, Representatives Burrows of Michigan, Cobb of Alabama, Hall of Illinois, Geary of California, Fenton of Kansas, Cowell of Massachusetts, Cadmus of New Jersey, Dunnington of Lockwood of New York, Wagner and Cuny of Brooklyn, Washington of Tennessee, Avery of Florida, Storer of Ohio, and, Marcus A. Smith, delegate from Arizona.

WAS-N-GO NEWS.

Senator Teller Will Offer a Monetary Conference Resolution.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Senator Teller prepares a resolution which he will offer in the Senate at the next meeting, expressing the sense of the Senate in favor of reconvening the International Monetary Conference at Brussels next summer.

Senator Teller says that he is satisfied that there has been a change of sentiment in Europe respecting the money question since the conference adjourned. He sees evidence of this change in debates in Parliament and contributions to the leading financial papers in the world. It is plain to him that the delegates from European countries began the conference under an erroneous impression of the policy of the United States. Lately it had been made clear that the purpose of the country was not primarily to reap the benefit of an unpriced price for silver, and recent contributions to the literature on the subject, notwithstanding an article published by Professor Andrews, have made it appear that the value of the entire annual silver product is absolutely insignificant as compared with the value of products of certain mines of manufactures and agriculture. The resolution which Mr. Teller proposes to offer would not be exceptions under the practice of doing proper business, where the Senate is likely to do so, and the Senator expects to include in the matter referred to as part of his remarks upon the subject.

February Weather Report.

DENVER, March 13.—The German observer United States weather bureau, furnishes the following review of the Colorado winter service for February: Over the eastern counties and that portion of the state comprised in the San Luis valley the average temperature during the month ranged from 1 to 5 degrees above the normal. Over the mountain counties and western part of the State the average was 2 degrees below the normal. The maximum temperatures were recorded about the 25th, 16th and 22nd. The minimum about the 2d, due during the latter week. The highest record was at Minneapolis, Colo., on the 22d, 73 degrees. The lowest at Steamboat Springs on the 25th, -29, about one degree below the normal. The average for the month was 4.5 degrees above normal in the western counties; greatest amount reported, Breckenridge, 8.44. West and northwest winds prevailed during the month. Greatest velocity, Pikes Peak, 98 miles per hour from the west on the 2d. Heavy winds were reported from all over the State.

Dr. Graves Hunting Evidence.

DENVER, March 13.—It was learned today that Mrs. Alice Barney, who figures so conspicuously in the Graves murder trial as a witness, having been the companion of Mrs. Barney in the Acornadoes, chosen by Dr. Graves, is now in California on a mission for the doctor. She has been sent out to trace as far as possible Mrs. Barney's movements in the state, with whom she associated and in fact her every action will be traced. The purpose is to gain material for the defense.

in the new trial. Dr. Graves to-day admitted that Miss Barney was in California at his instigation.

A Serious Accident.

Special to THE GAZETTE.—CRIPPLE CREEK, March 13.—C. Case accidently shot himself in the arm to-day, inflicting a wound which will probably result in the loss of the member. He was recently in some trouble with Sawyer, of Colorado, who dug him over a mining claim, since which he has guaranteed the property with a gun. To-day, in taking the gun from his pocket it slipped and fell to the ground. The fall caused it to go off and the structure Case in the left elbow, fracturing the bone to such an extent that the arm will probably have to be amputated.

Denver City Nominations.

DENVER, March 13.—The Republican convention to elect a city ticket met to-day and nominated the following ticket:

Mayor, Marion D. Vanhorn; City Treasurer, Frank E. Clegg; City Auditor, Christopher C. Gire; City Clerk, Joseph C. Vick; City Attorney, A. E. Seaman; City Engineer, Geo. W. Davis; Water Commissioner, Dennis J. Davison; Street Commissioner, Thomas Youens.

A Disastrous Fire at Ogden.

OGDEN, Utah, March 13.—The most disastrous fire that has ever visited Ogden resulted in the almost complete destruction of the Utah Zinc and Copper Company's building.

The fire was discovered at 7 o'clock this morning, and the fire department prompt began work, but a strong wind was blowing and the flames were difficult to control. The Salt Lake Department was summoned.

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A Fatal Mine Explosion.

McARTHUR, Colo., March 13.—A shooting in a mine in which nine men were instantaneously killed, and eight more were terribly injured, that they cannot live, occurred at midnight, just after 11 o'clock, in Mine No. 1 of the Colorado Coal company at Carson. A number of miners and trimmers in the camp, gave warning to the engineer at the mouth of the shaft that two or three fire companies would cause an explosion in the mine. The miners, however, paid no heed to the warning.

Among the miners who lost by damage or fire and water were

C. W. McNeely & Co., drags; John F. McNeely, house; Jetman Bros., who care for bacon; Attorney W. E. Smith, library, \$8,000; Evans & Rogers, law library, \$1,000. The building originally cost \$200,000, estimated to be \$125,000; insurance \$5,000.

Mr. Humprey has confidence in his bill to increase the revenue of the Dead and Dumb institution from one-sixth of a mil to one-fifth of a mil. Bill pass. It is No. 322.

Representative Reynolds, who is chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, informed THE GAZETTE correspondent this morning that there are bills before his committee asking \$1,563,800 from the general fund, or \$8,000,000 of which will be appropriated. The Internal Improvement fund amounts to \$239,779.70; and \$1,000,000 is as yet. The Senate appropriations asked for amount to \$3,959,000. It is a fact, however,

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Literary Notes

THE FINANCIER OF THE REVOLUTION. John Keister Bangs's flights of genius called "The United States Poetry Company" (Limited), which, like all that Mr. Bangs writes, is decidedly worth reading. Altogether it is a very good number.

Although the name of Robert Morris does not shine with the lustre of many others with whom it was associated, it is none the less a mistake on the part of the publishers of the "Yankees of America" series, Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Company, to include in it a volume on the Financier of the Revolution. Morris never served in the military, never represented his country abroad as a diplomat, and was not one of the prominent men in drawing up our three great historic documents, the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, and the Constitution; nevertheless the services which he rendered to the American cause during the Revolution and the period immediately following were immense. To him Washington looked for the sinews of war; upon him the confederate colonies, after the war was over, depended for the maintenance of the public credit; and for the means to carry on whatever of national government existed. From him and from his experience with the national finances, Alexander Hamilton learned a great deal, which he used him afterward, as Secretary of the Treasury, to set the now Republic upon its feet financially, and to prevent it from going into bankruptcy within a few years of its birth.

The Americans of the Revolutionary era knew much about government; they knew something about war; but of finance, in my broad and general aspect, most of them were profound ignorants.

They had gone to war to resist unjust taxation; but once embarked in the struggle, most of them regarded taxation of any kind, just or unjust, as a burden to be got rid of. The financiers of to-day, after the successful operation for more than a century of the Treasury Department upon the lines which the genius of Hamilton laid down, can have scarcely a conception of the tremendous difficulties against which Robert Morris struggled to prevent the absolute ruin of the nascent nation. The Continental Congress had no power to levy taxes and collect them; even the Congress of the Confederation dare not impose duties on imports or direct taxes. The principal dependence for ready cash was in France, and the loans from the French government were, financially speaking, the salvation of our Revolution. Next to these, Morris's main dependence was the Bank of North America, which certainly served a most useful purpose at a most critical time. But the people of the United States who do not understand banking have always been suspicious of government banks; and there was as much suspicion and censure then of Morris's bank as we hear now from the People's party of "Wall Street" and its "sharks" and "toads."

In his private affairs, Morris was for a long time prosperous, but was finally reduced to poverty and almost to beggary. Professor Sumner, the author of the present volume, thinks that Morris deserves no pity for this, and that it was all his own fault. The volume is not written in a specially sympathetic spirit, but the author has endeavored to be fair in his estimates. He does no err, certainly, on Morris's side, in presenting any of the facts of his career.

BRIEF NOTES.

The March number of "Blue and Gray" shows a decided improvement over its predecessors. It is full of matter of interest to all old soldiers on both sides of Mason and Dixon's line, and contains many excellent portraits. The one of Mr. B. nine, especially, is one of the best we have seen anywhere. The other illustrations are not up to the mark yet, except those of Mr. Schell in his article on the new battleship "Iowa" and the one of "New York," the flagship of the great Naval Review next month. The articles and stories are short and crisp, and generally interesting; and the new magazine is already a pronounced success.

LITERARY NOTES.

The Engineering Magazine of New York continues to arrive, is certainly not least in any respect. This month's number contains several features of peculiar interest. First of these, to all Colorado Springs people, is the story by Miss Anna Fuhrer of this city, entitled "A. Anna Fuhrer's Story." Miss Fuhrer's volume of "Pratt Portraits" was a delightful book, of its kind, and showed an insight into New England's character, and sympathy and skill in the delineation of it, that are certainly unsurpassed in our day, even by Miss Mary E. Wilkins; but this story, in our opinion, is stronger than any in the "Pratt Portraits." It is a Colorado story, and the local color is prominent, but its interest is not dependent at all upon the local color; it is universal and universal. We shall not spot it for readers by giving even its outline; but we cannot refrain from calling attention to the masterly manner in which the point of the story is worked up to and brought out in an effective climax.

Among the other articles are the second installment of Mr. Thomas A. Canvier's delightful "Embassy to Provence;" the continuation of Wm. C. Bassett's Colorado novel, "Benefit Forgo"; in which, by the way, the heroine takes an eventful ride up the Pikes; a splendidly illustrated article on Westminster Abbey, by Henry B. Fuller; an auto-biographical account of Nardo Bon's "Journal de Bora" by Admiral Tessier, the officer in charge of the expedition; a paper on "The Present State of Old Testament Criticism," by Edward Lewis Curtis; and the final paper of Dr. Washington Gladden's series on the "Cosmopolitan City Club." "Topics of the Time" contains an editorial—presumably by Mr. Gilmer—on "How Can We Secure Better United States Senators?" which reveals much ignorance of the Senate as it is at present constituted, and of its character and tendency, and another on man, Associate Editor. Arrangements "Direct Presidential Voting," which is in progress for the establishment of John Bigelow's "Life of Benjamin Franklin" is coming from the press of one in one month and a half square miles of African territory.

consists of 10,000 copies, most of which are already ordered. A more extended notice of the new periodical will be made in these columns after its appearance.

We hope it will be from the start a magazine of which all Colorado people may be proud.

The editors of *The Century* have learned since it was printed in what magazine for March, that the interesting account by Captain Ussher of "Napoleon's Departure to St. Helena" was very obscurely printed in *John Bull's Standard* in 1851. It must have had a very small circulation, and, in fact, when the manuscript was submitted to *The Century*, the family were not aware that any copy of the pamphlet was in existence, nor that it was the same material, as they had merely heard that Captain Ussher had once printed a brief account of the trip, as they believed, for private distribution only. Its publication this month has brought into prominence a very valuable and very little-known historical document. In the magazine the journal is accompanied by a sketch and portrait of Captain Ussher and an interesting frontispiece engraving of Napoleon.

Among the spring publications of G. P. Putnam's Sons for the season of '83, are *The Empire of the Caesars and the Russians*, by Anatole Leroy Beauvois, translated by Z. A. Zagorin; Part I, complete in itself, \$1.00, cloth, with maps printed in colors, \$1.50; *The Caesars in the Roman Empire*, A.D. 63-170, with chapters of later Christian history in Asia Minor, by Prof. W. E. Rainey; \$1.25; *Outlines of Roman History*, by Henry F. Marion, Professor of Ancient History in the University of Oxford; £1.00, \$1.75; *Venice: An Historical Sketch of the Republic*, by Horatio R. Brown; \$1.50; Louis Agassiz—"His Life and Work," by Chas. F. Holder, author of "The Life and Work of Charles Darwin," "The Ivory King," etc. No. II.—"Heroes of Science" series, illustrated; £1.00, \$1.50; and *Studies of Travel*, by E. A. Freeman, with portrait; 2 vols., £1.50, \$2.50; *Greece, Italy, Crete, each, 10 cents.*

A wise and venerable boor, over once upon a cunning way in which to defeat the nefarious book-borrower. He wrote the price, in plain figures, in all his books, and when any body asked to borrow a volume he always answered, "Yes, with pleasure." Then he would add, looking at the tyke, "I see the price of this work is so-and-so, you may take it at my figure, which will, of course, be refunded when the volume is returned." Those who really wanted the books made no objection to leaving the deposit, while those who "hazily" wanted to avoid a journey to the nearest library generally failed to take the loan. The old gentleman's beautiful library was in this way preserved intact.

Mr. Quiller Couch's recent energetic works about style are worth quoting. "By 'perfection of style,'" he says, "we mean also only nothing, for we speak of a never fixed mark, whose worth is quite unknown, and whose height has neither been taken, nor by any possibility can be taken. Probably mortal man can attain no nearer to perfection of speech than to say a certain thing in such a way that no successor will even care to say it in different words. But even so our only criterion is the good taste of the very worst, and most shameless plagiarist—a being who, ex hypothesi, has no knowledge at all of perfection."

Mr. William Watson is a man we again, and has been personally revising the proofs of his forthcoming volume of essays. He will publish this under the title of "Excursions in Criticism," and he will bring out at the same time a thin volume containing a new poem titled "The Evening Angel's; a Caprice." This poem describes the fate of two angels who tire of Heaven and decide to try earth. It is mentioned as the most daring thing Mr. Watson has written.

Mme. de Lessups, the wife of the grand Francis, can write equally well in French and English. She wrote a novel several years ago and published it anonymously. She is collecting her amateur's private papers and correspondence, and proposes, it is said, to write a book explaining and defending its correctness.

Parents of girls will be especially interested in a practical article on "What It Costs to Dress a Daughter," which Mrs. Mary C. Huntington contributes to the number of Harper's Bazar published March 11. Another feature of the same number is a short story, "U" of vivacity and strength, by Alice Richardson Barre, entitled "The World of Barror."

LITERARY NOTES. The Colorado Magazine is the title of a new periodical, the first number of which is to appear before the close of this month. It will be a high-class monthly devoted more especially to Colorado topics, but of general interest as well. Among the articles in the opening number will be one on Garrison's life in Colorado by Mrs. Virginia Ballance Bascom, fully illustrated; one on Frisco life, by Dr. D. Thatcher Graves, from recent personal experience; a Story by Judge Curtis; and the final paper of Dr. Washington Gladden's series on the "Cosmopolitan City Club." "Topics of the Time" contains an editorial—presumably by Mr. Gilmer—on "How Can We Secure Better United States Senators?" which reveals much ignorance of the Senate as it is at present constituted, and of its character and tendency, and another on man, Associate Editor. Arrangements

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A new edition—the fifth—of the Lon-

don *Times* is coming from the press of

the Lippincott company. Some new

and important matter has been added to

this edition, and several new illustra-

tions have been prepared for it.

Mr. Thomas H. H. has written a short

story called "The Doctor of the Seas"

to be published in the *Exhibition*

number of *Scitences*. Mr. Howe has

contributed to the same number an ac-

count of his early life in Ohio.

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by Harper & Brothers.

Mr. Lowell's unpublished poem

written under the title of "An April

Saturday's Sea" is to be published in

the April "Harper."

Dr. John Brown of Edinburgh, one of

the most delightful essayists of the

present day, has a new book

entitled "An Educator on the

Future of Education," by Howard P.

Nova, is a plea and argument for an

education system that is itself

dependent for the maintenance of the

public credit, and for the means to carry

on whatever of national government exists.

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Royal Bakelite Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Mr. Isaac Gussman, of Castle Rock will, on March 2, offer at public sale his horses and cattle, farm implements and house furnishing. This is a splendid opportunity for the rascals in this vicinity to secure bargains. The terms of sale are 3 months without interest. Should there be a storm severe enough to prevent travel, the sale will be postponed for one week.

A man named Payne, from Barnes, Co., was operated upon at the Sisters hospital Tuesday for relief from epilepsy. The operation consists of removing a section of the ribs and drawing the accumulated pus from about the lungs.

A. A. O. N. M. S.

Monday evening last several Masons of this city and Manitou who are members of the Mystic Shrine attended a meeting of the Lodge in Denver, and by their efforts succeeded in inducing their brethren to decide upon a visit to this city. Among those present were Messrs. A. J. Lawton, J. V. Johnson, E. H. Lowe, E. Barnette, E. Barou, E. D. Nichols, C. W. Barker, Genera Adams and Hon. A. L. Lamprey. The Shriners voted to hold a three days' session in this city, beginning May 26. The programme is arranged includes a grand parade on Friday afternoon, with a session of the order in the evening. Saturday the visitors will be taken to points of interest in the immediate vicinity, and entertained at the Casino in the afternoon. Saturday evening a ball will be given at one of the big Manitou hotels. Sunday will be devoted to the Pass points, and Monday an ascent of the Peak.

It is thought that about one thousand Shriners and their families will be present in the city at that time. The Mystic Shriners are a branch of Masonry, and yet nearly a branch of it. It is an Oriental order and was introduced in this country about fourteen years ago by Wm. J. Florence, actor, and another. To keep the membership secret it was decided to admit only Knights Templars and others who had reached the degrees of Masonry equal to Templarism. It was first introduced into Colorado in 1887, when a temple was organized in Denver. That is the only temple in the State but the order has proved so popular that nearly every Templar in the State or other Masons of a high degree now belong, so that there are about seven hundred. The badge of the order is a crescent pendant from a scimitar, while the public uniform is a dress suit with a red fez for head gear. In their ceremonies they use the same, viz. ceremonial, the ephemer and other oriental beasts, all of which will be brought with them.

Special trains will bring the visitors from Denver, Salt Lake and other points, and it is proposed to give them an outing that will be remembered.

More Trouble for the Boomers.

GUTHRIE, Okla., March 13.—The Cherokee Strip agitators have just discovered that should the Cherokee decide not to accept the terms of the Strip bill, passed by Congress, that the Strip cannot be opened by the President. This has caused a great commotion among them, and a delegation will go to Washington to work with the Indian council. For several days a number of cattlemen who have an interest in the Strip for years have been in conference here and it is believed they are planning to defeat the ratification of the bill by the Cherokees, and thus secure the strip for pasture for another term of years. There is considerable excitement over the matter, and the boomers declare that's about the bill to be rejected by the Indians they will move on the Strip in a body, and say there to shoot every steer brought in.

The Ex-President's Duck Hunt.

RAVANA, Colo., March 13.—Ex-President Harrison arrived here at 2 o'clock in a special car. Accompanying the ex-President were George W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania; C. W. Yocom, C. R. Brown, Bruce Seaton and T. B. Boyd, a native of Philadelphia. At this city they boarded the tug City of Peoria, for Spring Lake where they will devote some time to duck shooting. A large crowd awaited the arrival of the train which was about an hour late.

Governor McKinley's Debts Paid.

CHICAGO, March 13.—Trustee E. E. Solon is now in fund enough money to pay off Governor McKinley's debts. The fund was raised, by nearly 4000 contributors in sums ranging from \$1 to handsome drafts of \$5,000. By April 1st, the indebtedness will be paid, and the property turned over by Governor and Mrs. McKinley will be returned to them as a gift from the trustee and the people.

Warlike Movements.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 13.—The Chinese authorities in Kastogar are, it is stated, preparing to seize the portion of the Tsimir region occupied by Russia and to which Chinese pay claim. Russian infantry and artillery have been ordered to the scene to resist any Chinese force that may attempt to drive the Russians out.

A Suit for Damages.

NEW YORK, March 13.—The American female baseball club, composed of nine young women, and Joseph Bruckner, the manager, have brought suit for damages against the Spanish government on account of injuries received during the riot which took place at Almenara, Cuba, March 5, where the female baseballists were playing the Cuban base ball club.

A Profitable Jubilee.

ROME, March 13.—The pecuniary result of the Papa Jubilee is a gain to the collectors of the Vatican of upward of \$250,000, as we as jewels, pate and other valuable articles, which are estimated to be worth nearly \$200,000.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT OF E. F. WELLES.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., March 13, 1893.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make his proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Clerk of the District Court in and for El Paso County, Colorado, on the 26th day of February, 1893, at 10 o'clock a.m. at the front (east) door of the County Courthouse in Colorado Springs, El Paso County, Colorado.

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